

LABOR PROBLEMS AND IMMIGRATION

Industrial Communities in the North and South and Their Differences.

A MIXED QUESTION BRIEFLY NOTED

Conditions in the North and in the West That Must Be Taken Up in the South, Being Conditions That Now Are Confronting Us, for Which Remedy Is Needed.

The type of industrial communities which exist in Virginia and other Southern States are quite familiar. They are usually located on the outskirts of the city or town proper. As a rule, they consist of a group of well-constructed cottages, housing one or two families, and are surrounded by sufficient ground for a garden and for keeping a cow and poultry. In many of these villages the health of the wage-earners and their families is safeguarded by strict sanitary regulations, enforced by the industrial establishment in the locality. In other industrial sections, means of healthful recreation are provided and prizes are offered to employees for the best kept premises and for the most successful gardens. Extensive and beneficial systems of welfare work are also found in operation.

The condition of affairs in the manufacturing sections of the North and West is quite different. The isolated coal or metaliferous mining community is practically the same, whether found in the South or the North, but in the towns and cities in the North recent immigration has been the cause of unfavorable conditions which are not found in the Southern States.

Types of Immigrant Communities. Immigrant communities in the North, which have come into existence because of the recent industrial expansion and the resultant influx of wage-earners from Southern and Eastern Europe, are of two general types.

The first is a community which, by a gradual process of social accretion, has added itself to the original population of an industrial town or city, which had already been established before the arrival of the recent immigrants. Foreign communities of this character are as numerous as the older industrial towns and centers of the country. The textile manufacturing centers of New England and the Middle States, such as Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; Providence, R. I.; and Paterson, N. J., cities in which other industries are located, such as paper manufacturing in Haverhill and Lynn, hardware, cutlery and jewelry, located in New Britain and Meriden, Conn., or leather finishing and carrying, as in Wilmington, Del.; clothing manufacturing in Rochester, collars and cuffs in Troy, New York, and knit goods in Cohoes and Utica, N. Y., or cities engaged in diversified manufacturing, as Passaic, and Newark, N. J.—all these have colonies or sections populated by recent immigrants.

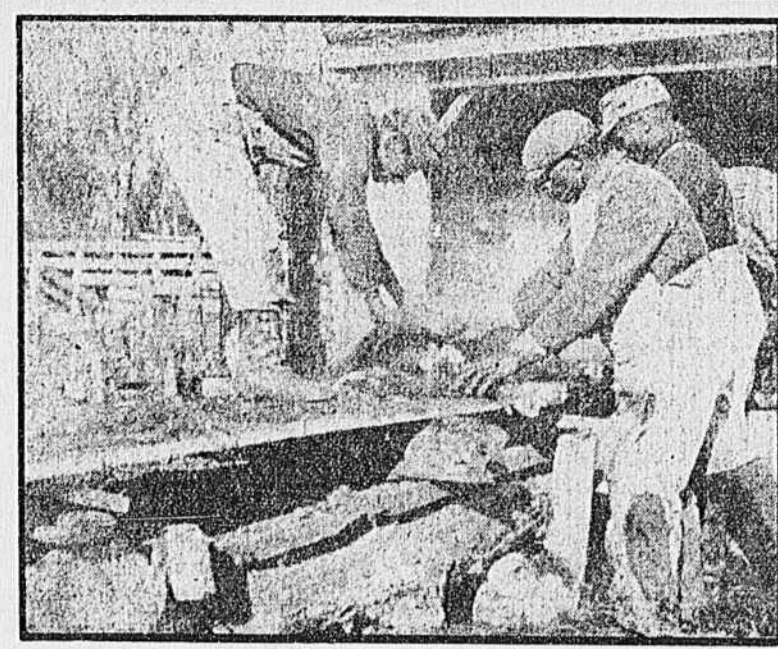
The same condition of affairs is found in the iron and steel, and other older manufacturing cities and towns of New York, Pennsylvania, and the Middle West. As representative types of this class in connection with the manufacture of glass, Tarentum, Pennsylvania; West Virginia, Stuebenville, Ohio, and the Middle West. As representative types of this class in connection with the manufacture of glass, Tarentum, Pennsylvania; West Virginia, Stuebenville, Ohio, and the Middle West. As representative types of this class in connection with the manufacture of glass, Tarentum, Pennsylvania; West Virginia, Stuebenville, Ohio, and the Middle West.

As representative of a community of this class, the development of which have taken place in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, may be described. The first iron furnace was established in Johnstown in 1812. Expansion in the local iron and steel industries developed the city and increased its population. In 1850, the Germans, and English were exclusively employed in the local industries from their establishment until 1850. During the past thirty years, however, the labor forces have been recruited from Southern and Eastern Europe. Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Croatians, Serbians, and South Slavs, and the Bulgarians have been constantly increasing numbers found employment in the local iron and steel mills. As a result, about 60 per cent. of the population of Johnstown at present is of foreign birth, and is largely representative of races of recent arrivals in this country. The nationalities in this country. The nationalities in this country. The nationalities in this country.

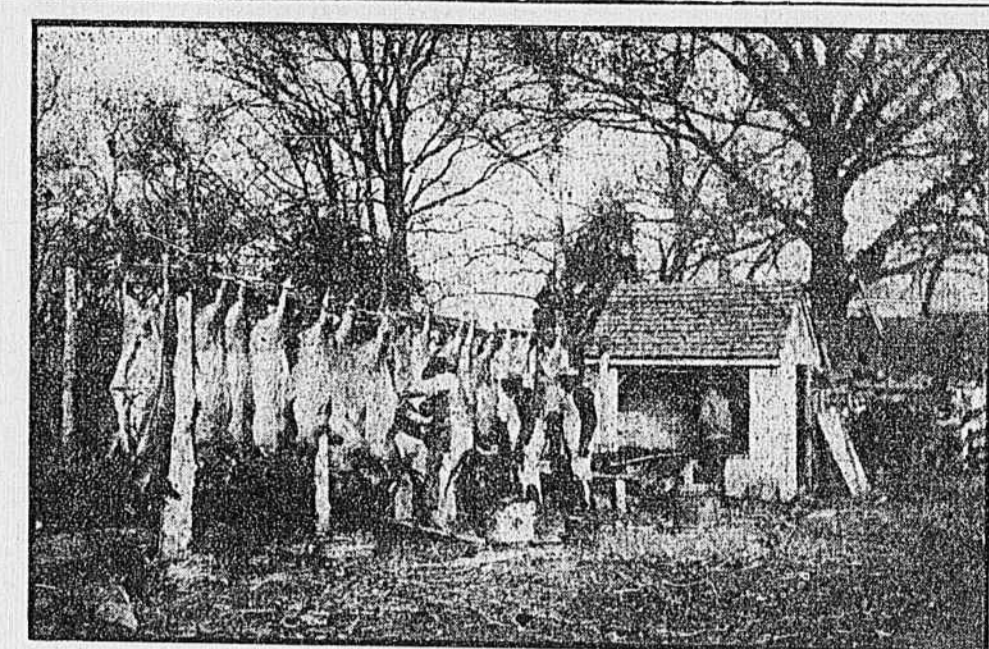
In Southern Coal Mines. The second general type of immigrant community has developed within recent years because of the growth of some natural resource, such as coal, iron ore, or copper, or by reason of the extension of the principal manufacturing industries of the country. These communities usually cluster around mines or industrial plants, and their distinguishing feature is that a majority of their inhabitants are of foreign birth and recent immigration.

This type of immigrant community is common in the bituminous and anthracite coal mining regions of Pennsylvania, and in the coal producing areas of Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri.

HOLIDAY SCENES IN VIRGINIA



HOG KILLING.



MORE HOG KILLING.



JUST A TRUCKING SCENE IN VIRGINIA.

NEW INDUSTRIES PLANNED IN SOUTH

Recent Developmental Announcements From Various Sections.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Baltimore, December 23.—Among the numerous Southern industrial and other developmental announcements reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record were the following:

O. A. Robbins, Charlotte, N. C., and New England capitalists arranged to organize a \$500,000 company to build a 25,000 spindle and 500 loom mill for manufacturing the fancy cotton goods.

C. W. Post, Battle Creek, Mich., decided to invest about \$400,000 for building 10,000 spindle and 200 loom cotton mill at Post City, Tex.; will handle cotton from unginned staple to finished sheeting ready for use.

Kentucky Fuel Company, Greenville, Ky., organized to merge fourteen coal mining operations on Illinois Central Railroad; properties are reported valued at \$5,000,000.

Des Moines, Iowa, Investors purchased 15,000 acres of land near Plainview, Tex., at about \$500,000; will divide property into forty-acre tracts; including 300 acres demonstration farm and irrigation system; plan extensive improvements.

Interstate Chemical Company, Charleston, S. C., awarded contract for erection of fertilizer factory at Charlotte, N. C.; plant will cost about \$350,000 and have annual capacity of 60,000 tons.

Consolidation Coal Company, Baltimore, Md., awarded contracts for constructing and equipping \$300,000 central power plant at Hutchinson, W. Va.; concrete and brick construction.

Phosphate Mining Company, Savannah, Ga., awarded contract for \$350,000 plant, to have annual capacity of 50,000 tons of acid phosphate.

North American Chemical Company, Rome, Ga., was incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock to promote land irrigation by overhead system providing for erection of poles to carry pipes with sprinkler nozzles.

Georgia Overhead Irrigation Company, Rome, Ga., was incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock to promote land irrigation by overhead system providing for erection of poles to carry pipes with sprinkler nozzles.

POULTRY-RAISING NEAR RICHMOND

A Pastime Enterprise That Is Being Made a Great and Profitable Industry.

The Industrial Section has time and again shown, or tried to show, that the Virginia poultry farm is a paying proposition. The Virginia Poultry Association has been backstopping the Industrial Section in its contention, and for the past five years folks have been taking notice. Poultry farms within a circle of forty miles around Richmond are beginning to be some of the best paying investments within that circle. For a long time the trouble was to convince the average chicken raiser that chicken raising is really a business and not a pastime or a plaything. Now, to show that it is really a business, and a good paying business, I am going to use some information obtained from an accurate advertising publication. It is the story of an Englishman who has come to this region to make poultry raising a business. It may be a real advertisement to the Englishman and also to the advertising journal, but that is all right, for the experience of the Englishman is an object lesson, and what he has done can be done by several hundred other people if they will go at the business right. Here is the story:

One of the finest and most modern poultry plants in Virginia is that to be found at Eaglehurst Farm, in Chesterfield county, near Richmond. This place is owned by Henry Eagleston, who came to this section in December, 1910, from England, beginning the poultry business on a small scale, and who in the one year since starting operations in Virginia has increased his income greatly, and has the poultry plant well laid for a great poultry plant.

Mr. Eagleston began business in April, 1910, with 187 pullets, costing \$1.50 each, and twelve cockerels, costing \$2 each. These birds were of the finest strain White Leghorns to be found, as the owner started out on the principle of having only the best on his place. Three incubators with a capacity of 240 eggs each were installed, with the ordinary colony houses and runs. To-day, just a year and a half since purchasing his place, this poultryman has 750 White Leghorns on his farm and has sold, between April 1 and November 1, 1911, over 10,000 eggs, at an average price of 21 cents per dozen, in addition to having incubated nearly 2,500 eggs for chickens to be sold for market or breeding, or to be kept on the place. Five incubators are now running, and several fine houses and runs equipment have been added to the plant.

Mr. Eagleston gets from 20 to 25 cents a dozen for eggs, and often as high as 25 cents per pound for chickens. He states that, by careful attention and adapting his methods to the great advantages of climate and market which his location possesses, he usually gets from 2 to 4 cents more per pound for his chickens and

HOG-KILLING TIME IN OLD VIRGINIA

Coming Back to the Old-Time Way, With Modern Improvements Added.

J. M. BELL.
Of all the manifold indications of good cheer that announce the advent of the Christmas season on the Southern farm "hog-killing time" takes precedence. The reason of this is very apparent to any one at all familiar with farm life in the South, for in the first place, the true Southerner, be he high or low in degree, loves "hawg" meat, and agrees with the great Roman epicure, who is accredited with the saying that there were more sorts of good eating on a hog than on any other animal, or words to that effect.

No Southern farmer is so rich that he does not look forward to hog-killing time with a degree of pleasure, and few are so poor that they will not have at least one or more fat porkers to kill "jus' befo' Christmas."

Therefore, to all alike some visions of sausage, spareribs, chine, soups, brains and pork chops, as soon as the hogs are killed and cut up, a fresh ham, maybe, while the supply of cured meat that will hang in the smokehouse insures good eating for months to come.

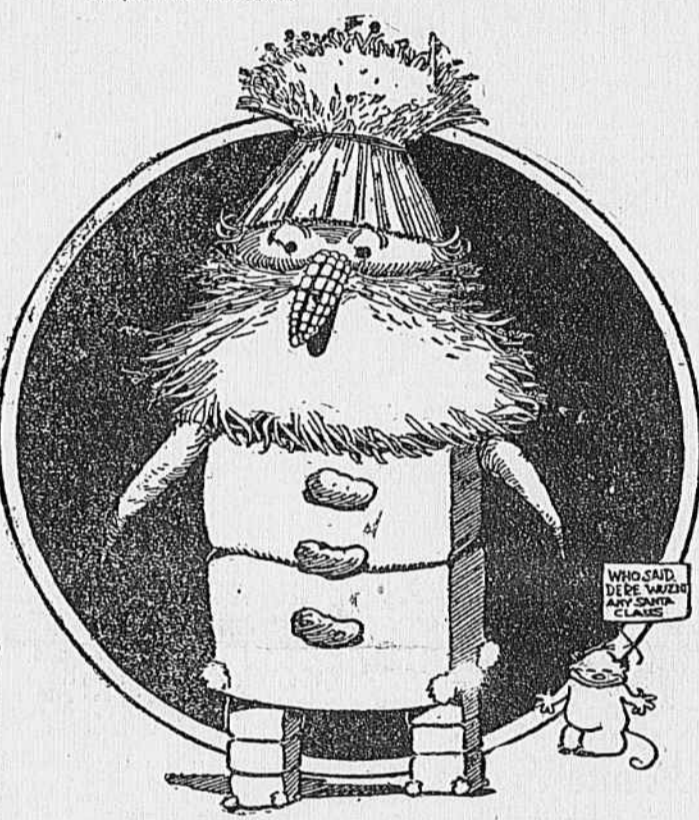
In recent years the Southern farmers have been paying more attention to the breeding of a higher type of hog, and on many plantations the large majority of these animals are practically pure-bred, the choice of the particular breed being largely left to the fancy of the farmer himself, for it can be truthfully said that all of the breeds possess desirable traits; therefore, whether a man raises Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Tamworths, Jersey Reds, or what not, he is pretty sure to have a fine supply of luscious meat at Christmas time if he has had the benefit of a good-sized "caww" pile.

Even the despised "razor-back," the subject of so many jokes, can be taken seriously as a table delicacy if he has had liberal rations of corn in place of pine roasts and wild mushrooms, with green broomseed and corn, wood's grass, "son the side."

Along with the improvement in the breeds of hogs on the Southern farms have come improved methods in fattening and butchering, better and more sanitary pens, and in numbers of cases rations of mixed grain in place of the "all-corn ration."

The readers of the Industrial Section may be interested in a hog-killing scene, which the writer witnessed this week on a neighboring plantation, a plantation that has the reputation of having a fine "killing" every year, and I can truthfully say that I have known the owner, who is close to a quarter of a century, and in all this time he was ready for Christmas when it came to a fine supply of "hawg meat."

Twenty-five fat hogs were ready (but not willing perhaps) for the knife Tuesday morning at "son the clock." The stars were shining brightly when the five negro farm hands got ready for business. Thirty paces from the "fat-



TWENTIETH CENTURY SANTA CLAUS.

VIEWS AND NEAR VIEWS: HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Express and Telegraph Companies—Cigars and Cigar Business—New Year Offers Big Things. Virginia's Use for Dynamite—South's Unlimited Resources—Various and Sundry Hints Along Many Lines.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON, Industrial Editor.
It may sound a little ugly just at this happy Christmas season to put in a note of protest against anything, but here in Richmond, a town of no mean report, which has been growing by leaps and bounds, there is much of a disposition to say "Amen" to the following from the Industrial section of an Ohio paper:

"There is a protest against express companies arbitrarily fixing boundaries in a city, beyond which they will not deliver express packages. This is skimming the cream with a vengeance. If the express company was a puny infant and needed this discrimination, there might be some justification for this limitation.

"An express company, or a telegraph company, or any other public corporation, enjoying the trade of a great city, should minister to the great city. It has no right to make flesh of the center and fowl of the circumference. The outlying portion of a city contributes as much to the value of the city as a business point, as the central portion, and is entitled to as much of the advantage and convenience of trade.

"This equality of opportunity should be insisted upon. The business part and the residence part of the city should stand together on this proposition. The merchants don't lay down any rule by which they discriminate against residents beyond—teenth avenue, and they know their business."

The ice men and the milk men and the grocery men go to the uttermost limits in their delivery service. They have to do it, for they have opposition and competition. The express men are different. They dictate terms to their patrons. So do the telegraph men. Why? They own the earth, or think they do, and in a busy season like this they do to a certain extent. Why should they have any more privileges in a big city like Richmond than the other fellows? Well, here is the interrogation mark (?). It is up to somebody to answer.

More Smoking Ahead.
The United Cigar Stores Company has announced plans for opening a number of new stores throughout the country. It is declared that contracts and leases for the new places were closed prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the American Tobacco Company case, and that the opening of them was held up, pending the divorce of the Cigar Stores Company from the American tobacco combination, and in pursuance of the Supreme Court decree. The separation which the court ordered is now in effect.

According to the announcement at the United Cigar Stores headquarters, the American Tobacco Company will distribute its holding in the Cigar Stores Corporation to the 10,000 individual stockholders.

The further report is that there are to be more cigar stores in Richmond, and it may be that smoking may be cheaper, and yet there are folks, attorneys-general of three States, for instance, who pretend to think the interference of the courts with the tobacco situation was a fake.

Better Things in Store.
The idea continues to grow that the turn in the business situation has been called. The metal markets are strong and active. There is such a broad demand for steel, and of a miscellaneous description, that prices are advancing. Orders are pouring into the United States Steel Corporation and the independent companies as well.

In copper the market has advanced to practically 11 cents. This strength that has developed in the metal trades is bound to be reflected in all other industries. Human nature is the same in commercial circles and elsewhere. It requires only a decided buying movement to affect the world generally.

Stocks are low. The business world has been deferring necessary orders, partly because hope for still lower prices, partly because of uneasiness caused by the absurd notion that we could not have any trade revival unless the Sherman law. But this theory is being exploded. Facts are better than theory.

Few people, if any, look to see any decided business boom, and yet there are those who believe that we are finally in a constructive period; that business sentiment is to regulate political opinion rather than the reverse.

Dynamite in Virginia.
Down here in Old Virginia farmers are using dynamite, a whole lot of it, but do not let the country be alarmed. They are not using it after the McNamara plan, as shown in California development. They are using it, however, to the country's good—subsoiling.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

Wonderful Business in All Lines During Past Year.

BIG YEAR'S DOINGS JUST SUMMED UP

Richmond Stands Right in the Big Swim—No Falling Off in Real Estate Values—The Good Year Past and the Better Year Coming.

To sum up the real estate business that was done during the last week of the year, preceding the holiday season, would be to carry over a whole lot of deals and options that must needs go over until after the holiday season.

It would be useless to go into particulars. It is enough to say that never in the history of Richmond was there quite as much real estate business done in the closing week before Christmas Day as was done this year. And then to add to all of this, the options that go over for new year consideration are intensely encouraging. One real estate man told me yesterday that he closed options amounting to very close to a quarter of a million dollars, options that may materialize within the next two months, possibly, sooner, none of them extending beyond sixty days.

Options and Things.
Options are curious kinds of things. Sometimes they may mean much and then again they may mean little or nothing, except as a contingent for the real estate man, and so I questioned this man a little closely. He assured me that among these options were some on business property that he felt sure would go through early in January and other options on home properties were largely contingent upon these business deals. If the business and development propositions go through the others must necessarily follow. This man argued from his own standpoint that the outlook for the new year was mighty bright. I thought so, too, if he was figuring from facts.

I found three other big agencies that held similar options and of course had similar views as to the new year's outlook. I guess these fellows are right. It looks very much as if hustling, industrial Richmond is going to keep right in the swim for another year. Certainly there is nothing to indicate a falling off in real estate values so far.

A Week's Business.
But coming back to the week's business. From all of the data obtainable it seems that very near to \$750,000 worth of real estate changed hands last week, and all of that was done in the hurry of a Christmas-day occasion. Possibly many of these deals will hold over during the holiday season, but that all of them will be consummated there can be very little doubt. Among the real estate sales that went on record may be mentioned a \$50,000 worth of property on Monument Avenue, beyond Robinson Street; about \$20,000 worth of good lands over on Church Hill; fully \$10,000 worth of dirt on West Main, and very nearly as much as \$5,000 in suburban values. By the way, I hear that it has become much of a habit among young husbands to make Christmas presents to their young wives of suburban lots in Ginter Park and other out-of-town doings. At least \$10,000 of the recent real estate deals may be of this character.

Anyhow, there has been something doing in this holiday season in suburban business.

RICHMOND-WASHINGTON LINE.
Decrease in Several Important Items Are Noted—Marked Improvements.
The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, through President W. H. White, has just issued its seventh annual report, which covers the fiscal year ended June 30 last. It shows total operating revenue, \$5,355,515, increase, \$1,451,233, increase, \$68,001; operating expenses, including taxes, \$1,479,115, increase, \$272,000; net revenue from operation, \$3,876,400, decrease, \$241,727; income, \$387,262, decrease, \$26,052; net income after total deductions for interest, rentals, transfer to special accounts, and expenditures, \$260,832, increase, \$5,611; balance to profit and loss after payment of dividends, \$181,125; total credit of profit and loss, \$618,675.

The company completed the rebalancing of its tracks with washed gravel, according to plans previously announced, this work involving seventy-six miles of line. The change has proved economical in maintenance, and the new ballast also eliminated dust. The James River branch has been rebuilt and the alignment and grade reduced. Two reinforced concrete road bridges were erected. The roadbed will be prepared for double-tracking from a point near James River bridge to Acca. The improvements at Fredericksburg on the main line were completed. These include interlocking switches, new freight cars, and new freight stations, water station and freight yard. Their total cost was \$108,588. The new freight station at Marshall and Harrison Streets in Richmond, is being built, and should be finished this year.

INDUSTRIAL BRIEFLETS.
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 23.—Among the important industries organized in the South for the week ending to-day, as reported by the Trademark, were the following:

Virginia-Bristol, \$159,000 mfg.; Lynchburg, \$100,000 mfg.; Portsmouth, \$100,000 development; company, \$25,000 orchard company; Richmond, \$50,000 amusement company.

In West Virginia—Buckhannon, \$35,000 oil and gas company; Charleston, \$35,000 oil and gas company; \$25,000 stove factory; Fairmont, furniture company; Huntington, \$25,000 oil and gas company; Moundsville, \$25,000 realty company; Mt. Hope, \$25,000 mfg.; Weston, \$10,000 publishing company.

In North Carolina—Asaph, \$100,000 construction company; Charlotte, \$50,000 cotton mill; Goldsboro, \$100,000 railroad company; Greensboro, \$10,000 automobile company; Hickory, \$25,000 furniture company; Lexington, \$25,000 realty company; Salisbury, \$25,000 vehicle factory; Tarboro, \$100,000 realty company; White Oak, \$25,000 bank.